

TENTH
YEAR

No. 20

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.WHOLE
NO.

476

DESIRABLE CANDIDATES FOR DESIRABLE CITIZENS

By Victor L. Berger.

WE find the following news item in the *Milwaukee Journal*: An officer of one of the leading business associations of the city discussing the circular being issued by the Voters' league in an appeal for good government in Milwaukee, says:

"Business men are fast coming to a realization of the great importance to each business interest, as well as the community as a whole, of having a capable and honest set of public officials. The mayor of a city must not only be honest, but a thoroughly practical and energetic business man."

So there we are again.

We need a business man—good business man "to run" the city of Milwaukee. Although the city of Milwaukee has been kept pretty well "on the run," because for over forty years we had not only "honest, but thoroughly practical business men" running it.

Who is a "business man"? The merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the lawyer, and the speculator, who sits in his office or in his store and *intrigues for gain*.

The central idea of business is to buy as *cheaply* as possible and to sell as *dearly* as the market will permit. At any rate, everything that is bought must bring more than what it was bought for, otherwise the business cannot exist.

Whether the merchandise in question is diamonds, rags, stocks, mame or silks—whether it is manufacturing or jobbing—it must bring *profit* or it ceases to be business.

Profit is the end sought. Money is the concrete expression of that profit.

And the man who makes the most money—the man who makes the most profit—is the best business man.

In other words, the man who best understands the art of getting something for nothing, is the best business man.

Under such conditions it is clear enough that in business strict honesty is not an advantage.

In fact, the unscrupulous grocer succeeds best.

This is nothing new. It is as old as "business."

Both the old Greeks and the old Romans had the same God for thieves and for business men—Hermes in Greece, Mercurius in Rome. The ruling classes of Athens and Sparta were not permitted to embark in business. A Roman senator who went into "business" was expelled from the senate. As soon as Rome had a business administration, Rome went down.

Yet, if our "Merchants and Manufacturers" and our Voters' League, are bound to have a business man for mayor of Milwaukee, we will suggest a few names to them.

There is, for instance, Mr. Ira B. Smith. He was several times president of the Merchants and Manufacturers association. He is really the man who put life into that society, which has its brains in its stomach. It is true, he is short about \$400,000, and he is now under indictment, but he is simply a business man who got caught. He is now as honest as he ever was. And if the Merchants and Manufacturers and the Voters' League of this city should elect him mayor they will get a man who was for many years known for his business capacity and his sterling integrity.

But if the Voters' leagues do not want him because the poor fellow cannot settle his debts, why take that type of an eminently successful business man who settles all his debts lawfully. We mean our charitable and highly esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Ferdinand Schlesinger.

It is true that in 1892 he wrecked two or three banks in this town. Some cockroaches in the "North Side Citizens' Club" still think that he was responsible for the panic throughout the country. But Mr. Schlesinger is on his feet again, and he just lately finished a residence for himself costing about a quarter of a million dollars.

And he has actually settled all his liabilities, paying as much as two dollars and seventy-five cents for some notes of \$20,000 and over.

There is the type of a really honest and successful business man. He does not owe anybody a cent today.

Suppose Ferdinand Schlesinger was elected mayor and could settle all bonds and debts of the city of Milwaukee on the same scale?

I do not say that he should do so. We proletarians always pay a hundred cents on the dollar. The law sees to that for us.

But I am merely putting this out as a hint to our merchants and manufacturers and to the Greater Milwaukee association.

But if they do not want either of these, what is the matter with John I. Beggs? He is all right!

Beggs, like George F. Baer, the coal bear, has lately come out as the junior partner of God Almighty. Although John I. is not now mayor in name, he has always run the city as an adjunct to the street car and electric light company. Being an expert tax dodger himself, he might find ways and means to reach the others. You know, it takes a th—ax dodger to catch a th—ax dodger. He is the man who would have the confidence of men high in finance, and particularly of the North American Securities company of New Jersey.

And he would, no doubt, settle the municipal light question, for a while at least. He is under indictment now, but his honesty in paying his butcher bills and his energy and practicability cannot be questioned.

Eminently fitted for the position of a business man's candidate would-be William George Bruce, the secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers association. There is really a man according to the heart of the Voters' League.

It would take a volume to tell how he fought the book trust.

And how the trust and he became friends. And how he became the right hand bower and machine engineer of Dave Rose.

And how the Half-Breed Republicans wanted to put him up as a candidate of the Democratic party against Rose on account of Bill's "honesty and respectability."

And how this great business man became the secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers association at \$2,000 a year.

And how he opposed every child labor bill in the last session of the legislature in the most underhanded and intriguing fashion, and tried to put everything on somebody else when found out, although the circulars bear his signature.

Truly, there is the ideal mayoralty candidate for the "business men" and manufacturers of Milwaukee. While tax commissioner he protected them against paying their share of taxes. Mr. Bruce is also the man who could get the vote of all the Scotch capitalists in the Twentieth ward, although he is a German in spite of his name.

Yet, of course, our old friend, the Honorable David S. Rose, ought not to be overlooked.

His former allies, the Half-Breed Republicans, who put him in alternately on his first and third terms, have just now gone back on him because they think John T. Kelly, the present city attorney, is fully as honest as Dave and Fred Lorenz, the former clerk of the court, may be even "honester."

But we will never forget Dave.

'Tis true, he is under indictment from the attorney-general for bribery for giving away the franchise to the street car company in 1900.

But what is the use?

They cannot put him in prison now. We have the six-year statute of limitation in the state of Wisconsin.

That protects him and a whole raft of aldermen.

And since they cannot put the men in prison, and even the Half-Breeds could not get the money now if they tried, it is evidently a piece of dirty politics, to prove anything against Dave now—so say his friends.

And Dave has had bad luck in Twin Buttes. So, in spite of the

The Wisconsin postmasters in session have gone on record as favoring postal savings banks. Stark, staring Socialism! They ought to be ashamed of themselves, and it?

And now Senator Borah is on trial for stealing government land. But he has not yet been declared an "undesirable citizen" in advance. As he is a capitalist party politician he is safe, however.

The following is alleged to have been sent all over the country by the Western Union: "To all managers—Send everyone to Chicago possible, even though it cripples you. We need everyone we can get here."

The strikers on the Mesaba iron range in Minnesota have taken up the project of co-operative stores. It was the cooperative stores that made bad feeling against the miners in Colorado, and it will probably prove an unpardonable sin in Minnesota, too.

"The perpetuation of the war spirit by the glorification of battle and bloodshed is blamed by many peace advocates for the lightheartedness with which people who have never experienced war seem ready to plunge their nations into its horrors," says the *Literary Digest*. May we suggest that preliminary to the next peace congress there be a getting together of the librarians of the nations and an agreement by them to remove from the shelves of their respective institutions the many books written especially to glorify murder in gross, especially in books written for children, with which nearly every public library especially is overloaded. The feeding of children's minds with this sort of bloody stuff is simply incitement to bloodshed, which is none the less abominable because the murderous inclination does not

manifest itself until some quarrel of rulers fans it into flame.

experiences of Milwaukee with four grand juries, Dave would take his chance in trying to strike "pay dirt" again.

There is *only one man better qualified than Rose*.

A business man who was a banker and a manufacturer at the same time. A man who has "helped many a young man."

He is absent from the city now but that ought not to bar him, since the poor fellow is behind the bars anyway.

We mean Frank G. Bigelow.

Four years ago every business man in the city would have felt honored if Frank Bigelow had even considered the nomination. Bigelow is not any worse now than he was then. And it is ungrateful of the business men and manufacturers to go back on their ideal because the pedestal has been changed.

So there is surely no lack of material of thoroughly practical and energetic men, and there are hundreds more that we could mention. There is ex-Gov. Peck of the "Roster" business. There is J. A. Lindeman, who coins gold out of the toil of children. But we respectfully submit this list of candidates to the Greater Milwaukee club, Voters' League, etc.

As for the Social-Democratic party, we, of course will put up a working man for the office of mayor, and propose not to consider the business interests, but the interests of the population as a whole. We expect to have a working administration.

We want men—men full of *busyness*. But we promise and pledge that we will kick out of the party without mercy any Social-Democratic official who shows any inclination or capacity as a "business man."

Victor L. Berger.

MORE PERSECUTIONS!

On Labor day a picnic and parade had been arranged by the Finnish workers of Ironwood, Mich. The local authorities advised against the carrying of flags or banners and finally stole them from the meeting hall and broke up the parade by running the fire apparatus over the line of march. The picnic, however, was a success.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Stuttgart, Germany. (From HERALD correspondent).—An exciting incident of the international congress was the expulsion from the country of Comrade Harry Quelch, editor of *Justice*, London, the official organ of the Social-Democratic Federation of that country. He was ordered out of Wurtemberg by the authorities while the congress was in session. The offense charged against him was his having said, during an address, that The Hague peace conference was a "thieves' supper." This was translated so it read in German "eine Versammlung von Dieben und Moerdern." The British delegates had planned a social at the Hotel Royal. At 8 o'clock Comrade Ledebour, Germany, announced the expulsion, and Comrade Quelch appearing at the same time, the social was turned into a protest meeting, during which Singer, Rebel and Quelch spoke. I send a picture of Quelch taken by a comrade. In the middle of the picture you have Quelch, behind him a Russian delegate, Mrs. Balabanoff, while to his right sits the veteran Hyndman, the father of the British movement. O. M.

[We print the picture on page 4.]

Stuttgart [From the report to the London *Justice*]—"It is impossible to speak too highly of the excellent manner in which our German comrades have organized the congress

"Capital is but the acenimilation of wealth," says Mr. Hearst, "which employer and employee create together—but, we may add, which labor has no ownership in! Don't dodge that point, Mr. Hearst. Mr. Hearst also said in his Labor day speech that "the condition of class hatred such as has developed in Colorado is a curse to this country." Hearst's papers, it will be remembered, tried to damn the case of the miners' union against the Standard Oil mine owners with faint support and small attention, while they worked night and day to try to prejudice and poison the American people so as to get the degenerate millionaire's son, Tlawn, out of the clutches of the law after he committed an out-and-out murder. But these two facts might seem to be easily explained. Hearst's millions have come from mines, and he is also the son of a millionaire. But in each case, probably, the guiding motive was the fact that a filthy murder trial sells more papers than a labor trial. And Mr. Hearst's weak Labor day speech gives us a pretty good insight into the depths of sincerity with which his papers have on different occasions espoused the labor cause.

That the enemy can at times be decidedly entertaining is well shown by a series of cable reports of the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, that appeared last week in the New York *Sun*—"If you see it in the Sun, it's true," which was perhaps so when Dana was alive and had not given up his anti-predatory beliefs.

reports that were made almost laughable by the exertions of the man who wrote the headlines. Here they are as they appeared in order day after day:

"Socialist Congress Meets—First Great Convention Held on German Soil."

"Socialists in Wordy Bottle—Bebel and Herve at War over Anti-Military Policy."

"New Socialistic Squabble—English Delegates at Odds with Trade Unionists."

"Socialists in Pandemonium—The Congress has a Day of Furies over Colonies."

"Wurtemberg Puts Him Out—English Socialist Ordered to Quit the Kingdom."

"Squabble over Trade Unions—Socialists Climb on Chairs and Yell."

"Socialist Congress Fiasco—Useful only as a Demonstration of Unfitness." —(note that Russiaveltian term: unfitness!)

"International Solidarity—Socialism's new (sic) Fad Means its Destruction."

These are a set of headings that any Socialist could enjoy a hearty laugh over. Universal brotherhood a *new fad*! How anti-christian! And from the above you would imagine that the international congress was a sort of Donnybrook Fair, or a Republican or Democratic "harmony" convention. Such a parrot and monkey time—and yet we read the reports of the sessions in the Socialist press and find that the congress was a fine assemblage of emancipators from all over the world, comradely, alert, and putting spirit into their debates, as they can well do where deliberations are not cut and dried. But the *Sun* is yellow with capitalistic class jaundice, and whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, you know.

And there are other arguments in favor of national railways.

Thus Prof. William Graham, who made a study of the subject, and who is no Socialist, but rather an opponent of Socialism, admits that:

"Railroading is a kind of work peculiarly suitable for government management, being largely of a uniform and routine character; not demanding the complicated calculations and resources required by the manufacturing industries. For a railroad the government could secure as capable managers as any private company."

Professor Graham, indeed, goes on to say:

"There would be *better persons* filling higher appointments than at present, because the ability of a wider area would be drawn upon."

And truly, the popular notion that our present railroad managers are remarkably intelligent persons, is nothing but a *ridiculous superstition*.

They are not even bright enough to see that a 2-cent fare, which was forced upon them, is helping them. Although in Wisconsin, for instance, it has been in existence only a short time, it has almost doubled the passenger traffic.

The Harrimans and Hills are simply lucky stock gamblers; while Stuyvesant Fish has merely shown some ability as a slinger.

Yet because it is obviously good, nationalization of railroads is not going to happen until a good many other, and possibly more serious, things will happen.

We are trying to "regulate" the railroads:

First—By the interstate commerce act. And this is admitted by all sides to be a *failure*, because it is supposed to enforce competition and is thus opposed to the natural law of combination, which brought the trusts into existence. And because the law was a sham to begin with.

Second—By establishing state commissions, which are to fix freight and passenger rates according to a prescription of LaFollette and Hughes.

It is easy to predict that every one of these will be a failure also, and, at best, will serve to help some demagogues to political preferment.

Even leaving aside the question of politics, and the fact that the railroads can easily gain possession of any commission appointed by the governor—provided they do not own the governor himself, as in most cases they do—the individual states are *too weak* to control the railroads.

All the larger railroads are *inter-state* highways and will naturally appeal to the federal courts for protection against any serious menace.

And, under the present conditions, they are sure to get that protection.

To make a long story short:

The railroads of the country are national highways and naturally the nation ought to own them. It is just as reasonable to have all the *country wagon roads* in the farming districts owned by private companies, which would charge a toll for their use, and in turn be "regulated" by state commission, as to have the railroads owned by private companies and "regulated" by state commissions.

Besides, this arrangement, in the end, will *not be satisfactory* either to the railroad companies or to the public. The natural outcome will be the *national ownership of the railroads*. And then will the *becatoms* of human lives be reduced to unavoidable accidents.

Victor L. Berger.

THE GOVERNMENT ALONE HAS THE RIGHT TO TAX

By Victor L. Berger.

REDFIELD on Railways, an authority on the subject, says: "The furnishing of means of communication between different parts of the state is a prerogative right, vested in the sovereign, and one which no subject, without special leave of the state, can exercise."

PRIVATE PROPERTY AND TAXATION.

Translated from the French of Jean Jaurès by
Mildred Minturn Scott.

I AM not so foolish as to consider taxation, in present day society, as a communist institution. I know that taxation takes its stamp from the society in which it operates, and for the benefit of which it operates. It is, above eve rything else, destined to insure and maintain the exercise of the dominant social powers. In feudal society the feudal dues of every kind were levied by the overlord for the purpose of insuring his own power. When the royal power began to increase, a part of the taxation was levied directly by the king; the tax was destined to strengthen and develop their power. In the same way, in a society like ours, where the power of the owning class, *bourgeois* and capitalist, is still dominant, it is especially for the service of that class that the taxes are used. They are useful to it as a means of self-preservation, of government and of profit. They allow it to insure in their law-courts the maintenance of *bourgeois* law and the respect of *bourgeois* property. They allow it to pay every year formidable back-payments to the *bourgeois* bond-holders, and so to balance, by the constant ballast of the budget, the fortune of the *bourgeoisie* which is at the mercy of all the currents of economic disorder. They make it possible for it to support a terrible and burdensome army, which, in the present condition of class antagonism, is destined as much to protect capital from the proletariat as the nation from the foreigner. They make it possible, moreover, for the ruling class to vote subsidies, prizes and guarantees of dividends to industries whose profits it keeps to itself.

At the point we have reached in the development of the modern state, one may say that at least two-thirds of the budget is a class budget. The really public and human expenses, those for public works, education of all kinds, social insurance and public charities, only represent a small fraction of the state budget.

And it is not only in the use to which it puts the taxes, but also in the way in which it raises them, that the budget of the *bourgeois* state shows its class character. A wholly disproportionate share of the public funds is drawn from the poor, the proletarians, who pay by taxes on everything they consume.

I hope, therefore, that no one will accuse me of considering taxation, at the stage we have reached now, as a first form of communism.

It remains true, however, that taxation, as it has developed in modern states, is a decided restriction on private property. The budget of the minister of finance for 1902 is based upon receipts of \$719,600,000. The receipts of the departments and the commune are more than \$80,000,000. So that the whole amount raised by taxation is more than \$800 million dollars a year. Well, according to the most reliable statistics the capital of France is between 40 and 44 billion dollars; and the total annual revenue of France, income of capital and wages of labor, equals 4 or 5 billions.

In other words, taxation subtracts every year a sixth, and perhaps a fifth, from the total revenue of the citizens. Now, although these billions are still used largely for the service of one class; although many individuals, holders of government bonds and receivers of pensions and so on, have a claim to a part of the state funds, it is certain that these enormous sums are not disposed of by individuals. It is the nation that, through the medium of its representatives, regulates the employment of them.

Thus, one-fifth of the total revenue of the nation is diverted from the realm of individual rights and individual will. It is still largely class property, but this class property, instead of taking the form of private property, takes the form of state property. Well, in this way, if it is not already common property, it may become so. The state, in a democracy, is not exclusively a class state, and it will be less and less one. From now on, the state is principally, but not exclusively, a *b Bourgeois* state. Just as, in the present society, the influence of the capitalist and owning class, although it is dominant, does not altogether exclude the influence of the democracy and the proletariat, so the state, which is the expression and the organ of that society, is a composite of capitalist oligarchy and of democracy and proletarian power. And the proportion of the diverse and even contrary forces that express themselves in the state varies constantly. It can vary, and in a democracy it does necessarily vary, to the advantage of the working class, which is steadily growing in numbers, in organization and in self-consciousness.

Well, in proportion as the democracy and the proletariat increase their influence over the modern state, by so much will they increase their influence and their hold over the budget of the transformed modern state. They will cut down class expenses as much as possible, in order to increase the expenses for the common good and to use an increasing part of the public funds for the emancipation of the working class. Their principal effort will obviously be directed to freeing the budget from the public debt, which weighs it down for the benefit of

the bourgeois bond-holders, and from the terrible weight of military expenses.

Thus we see that capitalist society itself has subtracted a fifth of the total revenue of the nation, income of capital and wages of labor, from the direct control of the individual. Capitalist society itself has removed 800 million dollars, that is, a sum representing a capital of 20 billion dollars, from the sphere of private property, which is defined as the full right to dispose of possessions. It is capitalist society that has created, half-way between private property and communism, a collective state property, a collective mass of property, that the Social-Democracy can change bit by bit to communist property.

If the formula of the radicals "The maintenance of private property," has any meaning in their minds, they ought to want the collective state property built up by the taxes to remain as much like private property as possible, and as different as possible from social and common property. Well, I shall take as an example the plan for old-age pensions proposed by the minister of finance.

The most *b Bourgeois* part of the budget as we know it today, the part most saturated with the idea of private property, is that set apart for the payment of the debt and the interest on government bonds; because, in the first place, the debt is one of the most constant and most certain of the powers at the command of the *b Bourgeois*, and in the second place the bond-holders have a personal title; they are individual creditors of the state.

Suppose on the contrary that obligatory pensions are instituted by law for all wage-earners; that a pension fund is constituted by enforced payments on the part of the wage-earners and the employers and a contribution by the state; that this fund is capitalized, and that the capital accumulated in this way is invested in government bonds. Suppose that all, or nearly all, or, if you will, a very large part of the French public debt has become in this way the property of the pension fund, and so, indirectly, of the whole body of workers. What will have happened? The appearance of the budget will not have changed; that part of the budget that is devoted to the back payment of bonds will not have altered its physiognomy. But, as a matter of fact, will that part of the budget that has to do with the public debt be more like private property, or will it be less like it?

I ask the radicals to answer this question. They cannot claim that this scheme of mine is vain and empty, since it resembles one that most of them support. And I defy them to deny that by the law that they support, and their honor, be it said, an important part of the budget is turned aside from the uses of private property.

I understand perfectly well that, under this scheme, every wage-earner, every pensioner, will have his private account, his private claim, his private title. I know it, and I rejoice in it, because communism is not confusion. But compare the property of the wage-earner with the property of the capitalist bond-holders who were their predecessors, and say whether the latter did not have a much more definite stamp of private property than the former.

In the first place, the capitalist bond-holder had made the money invested by him in government bonds by the methods of capitalism; then it was by the exercise of his will as an individual that, precisely, he had invested in government bonds money he had acquired and now possessed. Finally, he could sell when he wanted to, at the moment chosen by him, and use his money in any new way that struck his fancy.

Not for a moment, then, was the power of "disposing" of his capital taken from him, and what goes by the name of "private property" was never weakened in his hands. It is a social act, the will of society, in the contrary, that has created the property of the wage-earning pensioners. It is not the individual act of the wage-earner, taking place in *b Bourgeois* and capitalist society, or rather it is not that act alone, that gathers together every year the sums paid into the fund for his benefit. The law obliges the employer and the state to contribute, and you can hardly even say that the payment made by the wage-earner himself is a private one, since it is enforced by law, since it is made without the individual consent of the wage-earner and even, if necessary, in spite of his resistance.

There are then none of the characteristics of private property as defined by the civil code in the origin of this property, that is to be built up for the wage-earner. And it has hardly been built up in his name and to his credit than it escapes from him, again by a social act.

He can manage the fund through his comrades, delegated to the board of directors; but what is this individual share of the immense collective management compared to the constant "power of disposing" that the *b Bourgeois* capitalist used to enjoy? And if the managing committee decides to invest the fund in government bonds, every one can see that these bonds, having become the collective and relatively unmovable property of the whole body of wage-earners, are very much further re-

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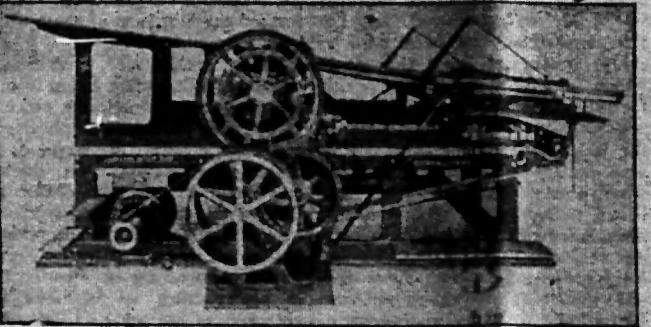
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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

How Money Panics Are Made

By William Henry Parker.

Very few working men and women know just why a money panic is due each year in Wall street. We know each year that as the harvest season is over and corn is ripening, and we are laying in our winter supply of soft and hard coal; that just so sure the price of money advances suddenly; and the rate demanded for money rises from the normal rate of 3 1/2 per cent or 4 1/4 per cent to 5 per cent, 10 per cent, 20 per cent, or even 30 per cent, to suit the appetite of those who have control of the ready money supply.

Then the secretary of the treasury at Washington comes to the rescue; he distributes the hoard of money to the subtreasury at New York and to the United States depositories of the national banks and then the panic subsides.

Why this scare and scramble? Why has the rate of money suddenly risen from a demand of 3 per cent to 6 per cent, or even 15 per cent?

Has the money supply decreased? No not at all. There is just as much money in the world; but it is not in the right places. It is congested in the centers of exploitation.

Why did the people of the great Northwest freeze last winter? Was there no coal? Yes, there was plenty of coal, but not in the northwest. It was in the mines, at the coal docks, and in storage; but it had not been placed where it was accessible.

It is just so with money during a panic, or money stringency. You workingmen deposit your savings in a savings bank in your city and receive 3 per cent on the deposit. You saw the money accounted for by the teller of your bank, and you said to yourselves, "Our money is safe in the bank."

But the banker has no use for your money. It is only merchandise for him. He must trade it off, to get a profit. (Remember, we are living under the interest and profit system).

A part only of our bank deposits can be loaned to the local traders and farmers and speculators and manufacturers. Have you workingmen ever given a "draft on Chicago?" Have you ever heard of a "draft on New York"? Yes, you surely have. A draft on New York is only a check after all. Your local bank deposits useless, idle money with other large banks in the great trade centers. Your local bank deposits 100,000 of its surplus with the Corn Exchange bank of Chicago. This is what authorizes your local bank to sell you a draft on Chicago. Your local bank also authorizes a draft on New York. Why? Because it has money on deposit in one of the great banking institutions of that city. That looks easy now. But suddenly the grain dealers of the great agricultural region of the West call upon their local banks; and with-

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its basis the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

On American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have

* The National Headquarters of the Socialist party are at 300 Dearborn St., Boyleston Building, Chicago. The National Secy is J. MAHON RY. All correspondence addressed care of the National Headquarters.

come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unaware the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the com-

mon good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpits and the press, the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of individual property, upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property.

Its development is through the legal confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to so organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend.

It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Socialist-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialist-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level.

The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results.

The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of production, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this cooperation in production is not for the direct use of the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inseparables and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than

there can be peace in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of incoming forces that will soon destroy them.

The International Congress

(Continued from page 1)

to grow stronger and stronger; and at the Amsterdam congress they felt that they were strong enough to be able to hold the next congress in Germany.

"Bebel then reviewed the progress of the international Socialist movement since the congress at Amsterdam, the development in England, where, as elsewhere, the government had endeavored to hobble the movement by making a Socialist a minister, but Mr. Burns (whose name was received with loud expressions of disapprobation by the British delegates) had been of but little service to the government, and Socialism in England was stronger than ever before. Everywhere the Socialist movement was growing. In Finland, with adult suffrage, a strong Socialist party, including a number of women, had been elected to the national parliament; while in Austria, with the new manhood suffrage 97 Socialists had been elected to the Reichsrath, and the Social-Democrats were the strongest party there. The only black spot on the record of the international Socialist movement in the past three years was Germany, where the party in the last election had suffered a reverse. They admitted that they were beaten by a combination of all sections of their enemies. But, though defeated, they were not conquered, and in spite of all the opposition that had been brought against them, they had increased their vote from three millions to three millions and a quarter.

"Bebel concluded with a reference to the defeat of the capitalist conspiracy in America by the acquittal of Haywood in Idaho, and, referring to The Hague conference, he said that we had witnessed there the mountain in labor not only bringing forth a mouse, but a still-born mouse at that.

"Vandervelde next addressed the congress. What a change, he said, since 36 years ago! Then our veteran Comrade Bebel, and our dear Comrade Liebknecht, now no longer with us, were in prison because, after the Paris commune had been crushed by the forces of reaction, they had protested energetically against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Now, while

HAVE YOU SOME MONEY TO INVEST?

We are very anxious to distribute bonds to those purchasers who have paid for them, but so far have only receipts to show for their money. It is now nearly three months since some of these bonds were paid for. That some of these purchasers should become impatient on account of the delay in delivering the bonds, is only natural. It is not receipts but bonds that are wanted. But the bonds cannot be delivered until all present mortgages are paid. The new trust mortgage is ready and has been since about the first of June. The original and duplicate copies have both been properly signed and executed, and are now in custody of the trustee—The Citizens' Trust Company. Yet this mortgage can not be filed with the city clerk as a first mortgage until all other mortgages are released. All that remains to pay is the mortgage of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company of the typesetting machine. That amounts to \$1,430, with interest from December 31, 1906. Of this amount about \$1,000 more is required. As soon as this is on hand the Mergenthaler mortgage will be paid. Then we will be ready to file the trust mortgage and the bonds can then be delivered.

Now, dear reader, if you have a few dollars in a bank, why not invest it in bonds. They pay 5 per cent interest, the banks only 3 per cent. They are amply secured by property which would probably bring more than one and one-half times the amount of the bond issue, even at a forced sale. So many comrades are intending to purchase bonds. Why not close the deal right now? A number of unions are considering the purchase of bonds. Will our readers who are members of such unions please see that this occurs at once? It will help matters greatly if these pending deals are closed now. It is needed at the present time. Don't delay any longer. These bonds are safe. So why not act right away?

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

844 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

H. W. BISTORIUS, Bus. Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. and with each other, to subscribe and pay for amount of bonds above to be issued by said company to the CITIZENS' TRUST COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of twelve thousand (\$12,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of fifty (\$50) dollars, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to paid as follows: One-fifth, six years; one-fifth, seven years; one-fifth, eight years; one-fifth, nine years, and one-fifth, ten years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this..... day of..... A. D. 1907.

NAME..... (SEAL)

..... (SEAL)

DRINK Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you illious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthful. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness.

when you drink Schlitz Beer.

SUFFERERS

From VARIOUS diseases. Restoration to a sound and healthy person in the result of my method of treatment.

My treatment, or the treatment of others, is based upon the principle that it is necessary to remove the cause of disease.

It is my opinion that the best treatment is to remove the cause of disease.

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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors:—E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Rummel, C. P. Dietz, Fred Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald Is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

The September number of the *Vanguard* is full of good stuff. An article by Jean Jaures, translated by Helen Minturn Scott, gives an interesting view of the farmer question in France. Victor L. Berger writes about the need of hope and the way to create a peaceful revolution. E. H. Thomas nails some capitalist lies in regard to English municipal ownership. The frontispiece presents a view of the Social-Democratic members of the last Russian duma, most of whom are now suffering in the hideous Russian prisons for their faithfulness to the Socialist cause. Now is a good time to subscribe to the *Vanguard*, the price of which is only 50 cents a year. 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

Ignacy Daszyński of Austria, Galicia, late delegate to the international congress at Stuttgart, will arrive in New York city about September 15, and remain in the country for two months. Comrade Daszyński is available for Polish or German meetings. He served for years in the Austrian parliament, and was credited with bringing the political career of the Polish prince, Badeni, to a close. During this contest the government officials believed they had raised national prejudice to the point of violence. Daszyński was carried bodily from the chamber in Vienna to be the prey of a mob. The scheme was frustrated by four thousand German comrades, taking him up at the gate and bearing him in triumph through the city, proclaiming the Polish comrade a true representative of the international working class.

There is one change in the laws that must be made sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Under the present arrangement all power of legislation vests in the state, and the state, by means of special or general charters, delegates legislative power within restricted limits, to municipalities, thus depriving those municipalities of home rule, except within the limits of the charter grant. By reason of this the state legislatures hold a power over the cities that constantly works mischief. For instance, the average city cannot go very far into municipal undertakings for fear of exceeding the bonding limit fixed for it by the state—that is, fixed by country legislators who have little conception of the needs of the city. The change that should be made consists in laws that will permit cities to go into public utility undertakings independently of the general finances of the city government. Then the bonds needed to

Party News.

Eugene Toomey, New Haven, Conn., has been elected a member of the national committee.

The Cestos (Okla.) Reporter would be much improved if it ran Socialist plate matter. It has Socialist leanings.

J. Van Brook of Lake Charles, La., has been elected a member of the national committee; vice Comrade Canon Sr., resigned.

Comrade W. D. Haywood was the Labor Day speaker in Omaha. The striking telegraphers had a place of honor in the big labor parade.

The New York public library requests a copy of the national party's official monthly bulletin, Vol. I, No. 3 (Nov. 1904) to complete its files. Send direct. The national office has no spare copies of this number.

A local has adopted the plan of having debates in the neighboring schoolhouse during the winter months. Public officials and prospective candidates on old party tickets have been persuaded into the arena upon the assumption that they will increase their popularity and contribute to the common stock of knowledge on political science.

John M. Schwartz, a member of the Machinists' Union of Detroit,

No sympathizer with the struggle of the downtrodden and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work!

POVERTY

By ROBERT MUNTER.

An aid to Socialist workers, this book has no expense. It is brimming from cover to cover with facts gathered at first hand by the author, vividly setting forth the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

Paper, 15 ms. 25 cents.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

At the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada have in most instances a struggle for existence, owing to the lack of subscribers and advertisers, and as they have been unable to meet the labor movement by publishing official, accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit to its columns, it has been decided to enter into a larger organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be poathfully rendered. Therefore be it

an uncompromising advocate of modern, progressive unionism, and should be read by all who have the interests of the working class at heart.

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Sent to your door for One Dollar per year. Trial subscription—Ten Weeks 10c.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

The CO-OPERATIVE PRINT'RY
342-344 SIXTH STREET
MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Mich., and also a member of the Socialist local, has been exposed as a DETECTIVE, reporting inside news of the machinists' strike to a detective agency for the benefit of the employers. Schwartz was formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. He speaks with a foreign accent and claims to be master of the Hungarian, Lithuanian and German languages. Description of John M. Schwartz, DETECTIVE: Height, 5 ft. 9 in.; weight, 170 lbs.; complexion, dark; wears glasses. A machinist or iron worker by trade.

Dates For National Organizers.

Geo. H. Goebel: Sept. 15, Thatcher, Ariz.; 16, Prima; 17, 18, Globe; 19, Copper Hill; 20, Ray, Kelvin.

Martin Hendrickson (Finnish): Sept. 15, Coal Center, Pa.; 16, 17, Monessen; 18, Glassport; 19, Pittsburgh; 20, en route; 21, Philadelphia.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Sept. 15, 16, Cumberland, Md.; 17, 19, Hagerstown; 20, 21, Baltimore.

Guy E. Miller: Texas, under the direction of the state committee.

M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction of state committee.

John M. Work: Sept. 11, Rock Island, Ill.; 12, Moline; 13, Peoria; 14, Chicago; 15, Elkhart, Ind.; 16, Toledo, Ohio; 17, Cleveland; 18, 19, Erie, Pa.; 21, Rochester, N. Y.

J. Mahlon Barnes,
269 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Correspondence.

To the Editor: The divine truth of the principles of Socialism is so clear to all who have studied and mastered them that it is hard to conceive how the world can be so blinded by the glitter and sheen of wealth that it does not with one grand shout of joy adopt them.

It is not very long ago from the view point of the man of middle age, when for one to suggest that the press of this country was corrupt or was guided by other than a pure desire to benefit and uplift mankind was to invite an investigation either by court or by a commission in lunacy. It is only a little more than twenty years ago when men were hanged in Chicago for uttering the same sentiments that today are uttered by the leading statesmen of the country, and that fairly cover the pages of some leading magazines. To have accomplished even so much in twenty years is a record to be proud of—but not to be satisfied with. As Socialists having the liberation of man from the toil of wage slavery at heart we cannot be satisfied with anything short of a complete re-life—I was going to say competition but there is no real competition today—monopoly has supplanted that to a large and growing degree.

Socialism has advanced—that is, it has made converts rapidly of late. During the past two years there has been such a mass of crime and corruption uncovered by the "muck rakers" of the United States from Roosevelt himself down, that it is safe to say that millions of our compatriots are studying economic questions today who never bothered themselves about such topics prior to these disclosures. As Socialists we know, as no others know, what it means to have thinking people studying our arguments. A student is half a Socialist, and when he graduates he is ours nine times out of ten.

What Socialism wants more than anything else is converts, and who makes the converts is of small consequence. It is undeniably true that when a person who opposes Socialism as being utopian, dreamy, impossible, and the hundred and one reasons one hears at every hand, is argued with, he merely becomes a deeper enemy than ever. It is very hard to get a man to admit his error, and when we begin to call him names on account of his refusal to admit his error, we have lost him to our cause.

One of the great weaknesses which many Socialist speakers constantly show is that they antagonize at the outset of their speeches the very people they hope to win. "The capitalist class are willing to strangle us" is a pet expression I hear everywhere at our meetings. Such expressions are wrong—wrong because they do no good at best, and merely set any capitalistic listener against the speaker.

If an audience is composed of

450 Socialists, and fifty non-Socialists, the thing to do is to try to win the 50 non-Socialists, not please the 450 Socialists and evoke cheers for the speakers.

By avoiding bitterness of expression, by using arguments and illustrations that those who are not Socialists can understand and will appreciate we can win comrades every night, but by using technical terms, shouting about classes, the members of which are sure to come to us if we do not drive them away by the bitterness of our own discourses, we drive people away.

The crying need of the Social-Democratic party today is that the speeches of our speakers be carefully edited.

Chicago.

X.

(Continued from page 2.)

moved from the type of private property than when they were owned by constantly changing capitalist owners.

Moreover, the property created in this way for each wage-earner is not acquired by any of the methods of capitalist private property. The wage-earners do not obtain the sums they contribute to the fund by sales, gifts, inheritance or profit in trade. It is in their character as workers, by their title as men, that they have a claim to a pension; it is by virtue of a human right, of a social right common to all men as men, by virtue of a right that is both universal and personal and in which we recognize the moral and legal foundation of all communism, that the rights of all wage-earners to an old-age pension and the vast property that serves as a guarantee have been instituted.

We have here, in spite of an inevitable mixture of heterogeneous elements, the beginnings of a communist right; a first fragment of the "right to life," the complete realization of which, in the full and noble sense of the word "life," will be complete communism.

And when the income from government bonds, bought from the capitalist holders, is used to pay the interest on this first human property, I have the right to say that that part of the budget is being removed, under the impulses of the radicals and Socialists combined, from the domain of private property; and I have also the right to ask the radicals: "What is the meaning of that formula which you yourselves are undermining?"

But again, no matter what happens to a scheme that I only cited as an example, it seems to me certain that the taxes are collective state property; it is certain that this state property, stamped though it still is with the unmistakable mark of capitalist property and a deep class character, will necessarily evolve toward social and communist property under the action of democracy and the proletariat.

And let no one object that taxation has always existed in one form or another, and that if the taxes could justly be considered as a sort of collective property, or even as a germ of that property, the terms of communism would also have existed from all time.

The new thing is that this collective state property that goes by the name of "the taxes" has grown to such enormous proportions in a society that has inscribed in its legal code "the sovereign right of private property." The new thing is that *bourgeoisie* society, individualist *bourgeoisie* society, has been led, in order to secure its own working, to build up this state property, a property that represents a fifth of the national activity and that in spite of its primary class use is, at least by virtue of its collective form, opposed to the private ownership of property. The new and important thing is that this collective state property is increasing and evolving in a democratic society where the proletariat is increasing in numbers and in power; and that, consequently, democracy imbued with the proletarian thought can manage to control, for the benefit of the proletariat and along the lines of communist law, the immense collective property that *bourgeoisie* society itself has created and extended.



Harry O'Neil, editor London Justice, expelled from Wurtemburg for telling the International Socialist Congress that the Peace Conference at The Hague was a "Thieves' Supper."

his refusal to admit his error, we have lost him to our cause.

One of the great weaknesses which many Socialist speakers constantly show is that they antagonize at the outset of their speeches the very people they hope to win. "The capitalist class are willing to strangle us" is a pet expression I hear everywhere at our meetings. Such expressions are wrong—wrong because they do no good at best, and merely set any capitalistic listener against the speaker.

If an audience is composed of 450 Socialists, and fifty non-Socialists, the thing to do is to try to win the 50 non-Socialists, not please the 450 Socialists and evoke cheers for the speakers.

By avoiding bitterness of expression, by using arguments and illustrations that those who are not Socialists can understand and will appreciate we can win comrades every night, but by using technical terms, shouting about classes, the members of which are sure to come to us if we do not drive them away by the bitterness of our own discourses, we drive people away.

You workingmen and women must not imagine for a moment, however, that Antonioni the charitable merchant of Venice, comes to the rescue and loans his money for Christian charity. Oh, no! It is Shylock who comes to the rescue and takes a bond for a pound of flesh from over the heart. The Belmonts, the Rothschilds, and the Morgans are the Shylocks who make pannies or relieve them at will; but never as a matter of mercy or charity, but for a pound of flesh.

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NOW Is the Time to Buy That New Range



that you have been thinking about all summer. Right now is the time to buy it and get prompt service before the big fall rush comes. We have a new and large assortment of both Ranges and Base-Burners on our floors ready for your inspection.

PRICES WAY DOWN QUALITY WAY UP

Give us a call—you will get suited.

P. J. LAVIES & CO.
"THE OLD
HARDWARE CORNER."

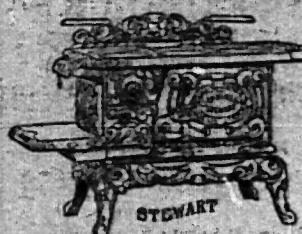
Store Open
Evenings

THIRD AND
NATIONAL AVENUES.

Picnic Tickets Receipts.

Previously reported.....	\$573.95
G. Bauman.....	1.00
Wm. Loebel.....	1.00
Leo. Buchegger.....	.50
H. A. Burdick.....	1.00
Richard Schmitt.....	1.00
Wm. Kortes.....	.80
O. Krause.....	1.00
G. Pommering.....	1.00
H. Wartchow.....	1.00
W. E. Powell.....	1.50
Ad. Henman.....	1.00
Leo. Cupper.....	1.00
Chas. Kuschmann.....	1.00
Wm. Carstenson.....	.50
Aug. Joerden.....	.60
Aug. Grossjean.....	1.00
F. Greuner.....	1.00
E. Bernhardt.....	1.00
Rud. Bernhardt.....	1.00
Chas. Thielke.....	1.00
J. Enders.....	1.00
Dr. Churchill.....	1.00
Peter Kuenzi.....	1.00
Ernest Stecklein.....	1.00
Aug. W. Haubach.....	.50
Aug. Thomas.....	.70
Theo. Twelmeyer.....	1.00
Joe. Feistl.....	.50
Emil Franz.....	1.00
Geo. Knapp.....	1.00
Chas. Raschke.....	1.00
A. Zander.....	1.00
Wm. Krause.....	1.00
C. Bindrich.....	1.00
Aug. Koehle.....	1.00
Gust. Viehwig.....	1.00
Ed. Bunchkowsky.....	1.00
B. Behrmann.....	1.00
David Stevens.....	1.00
Wm. Conrad.....	1.00
Geo. Pfeifer.....	1.00
Adolph Hinkforth.....	1.00
Nick Petersen.....	1.00
H. C. Mundt.....	.20
Lake Seamen's Union.....	1.50
Louis Jungmann.....	1.00
Wm. Ferber.....	1.00
A. Papke.....	.50
M. Plehn.....	.70
Chas. Kanter.....	1.00
And. L. Penl.....	1.00
Total	\$631.32
Campaign Fund.	
W. & B. Cigar Co. employees. \$	5.00
C. Wurdemann.....	1.00
G. Richter.....	2.00
F. Bauer.....	5.00
Fourth ward branch.....	2.00
Picnic Committee.....	172.75
J. Sonnenfeld.....	.50
Win. Grosser.....	1.00
Total	\$145.41
Pledges and Banks for August.	
Receipts.....	\$112.85
Collections.....	2.10
Banks.....	.50
Total receipts.....	\$115.40
Cash forward from July.....	7.01
Total	\$145.41
Expenditures.	
S. D. Pub. Co. for subs.	\$ 3.20
S. D. Pub. Co. for books....	2.05
J. Galbraith, salary.....	108.00
Book for recording banks....	.75
J. Galbraith, car fare.....	3.50
International Safe Co., banks.....	20.00
J. A. Sons Co., keys.....	.90
Total expenditures.....	\$138.40
Cash on hand Aug. 31.....	7.01
Get your stove repairs at Benning's, 701 Muskego avenue.	
Banks and Pledges Collected by J. Galbraith.	
E. L. T. \$1. Receipt 132 \$1. Wm. Herrlich soc. F. H. Blum \$1. Receipt 121 \$1. Max Margoles soc. Art. Schmidt 25c. Receipt 124 .50c. H. F. Schmidt \$1. Receipt 126 .50c. Receipt 127 .50c. Receipt 128 \$1. Dan Schalmo soc. Receipt 130 .50c. M. F. \$1. M. W. Rogozinski 25c. W. A. Arnold \$1. O. Traczewitz soc. A. Hneheimann \$1. B. Lakoski 25c. A. Heumann \$1. F. J. W. 50c. A. E. Severance soc. Gus. Trimmel \$1. W. R. Gaylord \$3. C. D. Ditmar \$1. Receipt No. 118 .50c. Dr. G. S. \$1. Max Elsner 50c. F. Rehbein \$1. Receipt 135 .50c. Aurora Singing Society \$1. Jos. Cordes \$1. Wm. R. Tews soc. F. Nielsen 25c. W. F. D. soc. J. B. Lake \$1. R. Buech \$1. E. R. Lamers soc. Receipt 144 .50c. F. Behling soc. A. Hausmann 25c. Chas. Klopoff soc. Chas. Flader soc. Jos. Dudenhofer \$1. Aug. J. Amrien soc. W. D. soc. Geo. Frank soc. Gus Goebel soc. Tetting and Barnes \$1. Receipt 155 \$1. L. D. \$1. Receipt 161 soc. Dr. L. J. Jacobi soc. B. Baetume \$1. R. Steinert soc. R. Alerle soc. E. Schmidt 25c. J. Hassmann \$1. E. A. Krause 25c. F. Schaefer soc. Nic. Petersen \$1. F. A. Hankwy 25c. Aug. Rach 25c. A. C. Liepe soc. J. Alerle 25c. B. Kocher 25c. Wm. Nen soc. B. A. Bussecker soc. Wenzel G. Schmidt 25c. C. Sturm 25c. G. Ittlendorf 25c. Receipt 167 .50c. Receipt 168 .50c. Henry Ries \$1. O. Braun soc. C. Pape soc. Receipt 173 .50c. F. M. Hoffmann 25c. H. Wandt soc. C. H. Kaelt M. D. \$1. Bank 144 .80c. Bank 148 .90c. Bank 199 .60c. Bank 172 .25c. Previously reported \$301.56. Total \$358.36.	
Before going hunting at the lakes, get your ammunition at Benning's, 701 Muskego avenue.	
Classified Advertising	
WANTED	
To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.	
WANTED	
Orders cannot be filled from the original COOPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.	
WANTED	
Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.	
BRANCHES	
We can now furnish you with 100 orders. To do business, send us your name and address. THE COOPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St.	
EXPERT CHIROPODIST	
CORNERS and ingrown toe nails cured. II. SCHUCHMAYER, 119 North Ave., near Buffum	
KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE	
Order your supply of Fuel where the profits are used for the benefit of your cause. Be sure to get all	
where every little bit helps to lighten the burden resting upon your shoulders.	
WOOD COAL COKE	
where every little bit helps to lighten the burden resting upon your shoulders.	
HERMAN BISTORIUS	
344 SIXTH STREET TELEPHONE GRAND 2394	
WHY NOT	
KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE	
Order your supply of Fuel where the profits are used for the benefit of your cause. Be sure to get all	
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WOOD COAL COKE	
where every little bit helps to lighten the burden resting upon your shoulders.	
HERMAN BISTORIUS	
344 SIXTH STREET TELEPHONE GRAND 2394	
LABOR	
Federated Trades Council.	
Regular Meeting, Sept. 4, 1907. Bro. Max Grass in the chair, Bro. F. E. Neumann vice-chairman. Minutes read and approved.	
New delegates seated from the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Iron Molders No. 166, Musicians No. 8, Machinists No. 234, and Retail Clerks.	
Bro. Griehling reported for the Labor Day picnic committee. The receipts at park were \$441.70, expenses \$104.25, net profit \$1,246.85. The report was accepted and bills referred for audit to the executive board. The committee on Labor day picnic tickets reported a sale of 9,544 tickets exclusive of the 500 given the striking molders. The committee was continued.	
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The special committee to report on the Society of Equity Exchange project reported at length. Moved that matter lay over until after printed in the official organ. Lost. Moved that report be received and request for \$50 to cover immediate expense be granted. Carried.	
The executive board reported in favor of granting credentials to Bros. Kroll and Grede of the striking Telegraphers to visit the affiliated unions. Also like credentials to Bro. Pearl Simmers of Tell City, Ind., in behalf of the locked out chairworkers of that place. Also that a committee of two in connection with Bros. Weber and Summers be appointed to try to organize local chairworkers. Board reported a communication from the A. F. of L. stating that a charter had been issued to the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America.	
Board ordered communication from Commercial Telegraphers ready to council. Board advised that secretary pay per capita to A. F. of L. for May, June and July.	
Communication from acting Pres. C. E. Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners, of Duluth, describing the situation on Mesaba range and asking that donations be sent to James Kirwan, secy-treas., W. F. of M., Pioneer Bldg., Denver, Colo., read to council. The board reported appointing Bros. Rader and Coleman to escort Bro. O'Neill to the park on Labor Day. It also reported a request from the Musicians that the Davidson Theatre be placed on the unfair list because of the trouble there between the management and the union. The board recommended that a committee of three be appointed to see Manager Brown, with full power to act in case no settlement can be effected. Board recommended a committee of two be appointed to act in conjunction with the business agent to secure agreements for Retail Clerks. A communication from the landlord of the council's offices giving notice of an increase in the rent was read and board recommended that a committee of two be appointed to act with the business agent in the matter. The Board recommended that a circular letter exposing the conduct of one Wm. A. Guthrie, general secretary of a so-called National Stone Cutters' Union, and his strike-breaking tactics, be printed and that a copy be mailed to all central bodies in the country.	
A communication from the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly relating the facts in connection with the lock-out of eighty skirtmakers by the Deihenn Mfg. Co., which manufacturers the brands "Hy-Art" and "Fashion," read to council and delegates take notice. A communication from the local Coopers asking organized labor to take note of whisky barrels around saloons and to complain to barkeeper if same did not bear coopers' union label was read to council. Report of executive board approved and recommendations concurred in.	
The chair appointed Bros. Weber, Melms and Handley to serve on committee to see Sherman Brown, Bros. Sheehan, Handley and Griehling to serve on the committee to aid Retail Clerks, Bros. Melms and Hermann to see the landlord in regard to rent of headquarters, and appointed Bro. Berst to serve on Equity exchange committee in place of Bro. Melms, resigned. A motion was made to hold Bro. Melms on the committee, but he explained that it would be inconvenient to him to serve, and the motion was lost 13 to 30. A delegate from the Pattern Makers again asked about a communication in relation to street car service sent in by his body. It was again explained that the communication had been turned into the state authorities at the time the State Railroad Commission was in-	
vestigating the local street car service and the delegate was asked to make this clear to his union. A vote of thanks was extended the Labor day picnic committee and committee discharged. Moved that vote of thanks be given Pabst park management. Amended to include ticket-selling committee. Amendment withdrawn on request. No action on original motion.	
Receipts for evening \$1,786.57. Disbursements \$338.85.	
Frederick Heath, Rec. Secy.	
Get your stove repairs at Benning's, 701 Muskego avenue.	
Farmers' Equity Exchange	
To the Federated Trades Council: Your special committee appointed to serve in the matter of the establishment of an American Society of Equity Exchange begs leave to report as follows:	
We met on Aug. 26 and 30. At these meetings Bro. Melms did not appear.	
Committee of four made formal choice of Bro. Jeske as chairman and Neumann as secretary, respectively.	
After lengthy discussion, your committee submits the following recommendations for approval, believing that they are as concrete as is possible at this time:	
That the committee be given full power to act in forming a stock company; such reasonable expenses as may be incurred in the matter to be borne by the council until such time as the exchange has and may disburse funds, council then to be reimbursed. For these purposes the committee should be allowed an advance of \$50.	
That the name of the corporation be "Milwaukee Equity Producers' and Consumers' Exchange."	
That the handling of dairy products, potatoes, apples, etc., be first engaged in.	
That the objects of the exchange be:	
First—To establish and maintain practical methods of bringing the products of the farm within reach of the consumers, thus establishing relations which will weld producers and consumers into one solid body for mutual protection and advancement.	
Second—To assist organized producers to get equitable prices for their products, thereby making them better customers for the products of labor as turned out by industrial workers.	
Third—To secure in producers and consumers a guarantee that their mutual products are, in quality, measure and number, standard and true, and the outcome of due and proper industrial conditions. (To insure these conditions, organized producers and consumers jointly agree to recognize and give preference to products bearing the union label, of all allied crafts and organizations.)	
Fourth—To found, promote, establish and maintain such offices, agencies, warehouses, cold-storage plants, elevators and similar other instrumentalities as the board of directors may from time to time determine, consistent with good business principles, as necessary, to carry out the purpose of co-operation, profit-sharing and such direct trade relations between allied producers and consumers as will further their mutual interests.	
That the membership of the exchange comprise only consumers who are members of bona-fide trades unions and producers who are members of the American Society of Equity. Board of directors to regulate the sale of stock that the ratio of producing stockholders to consuming stockholders shall at no time be more than one in three.	
That the exchange be capitalized at not less than \$25,000, in 12,500 shares of stock at \$2 par value, fully paid and non-assessable. Not less than one-half of any subscription for stock to be paid upon signing application and the other half within two weeks from such date. No stockholder to be allowed more than 15 shares, no sale or exchange of stock to be allowed to conflict with this provision. Exchange to be privileged to purchase stock if prospective buyers are objectionable to its board of directors.	
The exchange to be officered by a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. These four and five others, elected as directors, to constitute a board of nine members.	
Treasurer to be bonded in amount required by the board.	
All net profits of the exchange in excess of 7 per cent. to be yearly distributed in purchasers' dividends to stockholders only, based pro rata upon the amount of actual purchases.	
Your committee has assumed the responsibility of sending out printed return postals for the purpose of receiving names and addresses of all the principal officers of unions. We propose to at once invite these officers, and such others as may care to come, to attend a meeting where the objects of the plan shall be presented to them and they then and there solicited to take stock. Our object in this is to get, if possible, the direct personal interest of leading members in each union, so that they shall at once become active workers in disposing of stock among their own craft brothers, thus lessening the work of the committee, reducing the cost of forming the company, and hastening the time for the opening of the exchange for actual business.	
The original draft of the actions of your committee as made at the meeting by secretary, accompanying this report, and, in the event of the committee being continued, we desire that both documents be returned to us.	
Fraternally submitted,	
CHARLES E. JESKE, Chair. F. E. NEUMANN, Sec. JOHN MUTH, HUGO THATE,	
Committee.	
Fireman for Stationary Engines	
Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners. City Hall, Sept. 7, 1907.	
A competitive examination for the position of fireman for stationary engines will be held at the above office on Thursday, Sept. 10, 1907, at 9 o'clock a. m. Special requirements are: Some familiarity with machinery and machinists' work, and experience as a fireman. Other requirements: United States citizenship, residence in this city for three years next preceding the date of application; good health and habits, ability to do hard work. Applications in writing to be presented personally up to and including Sept. 18, 1907, on the proper blanks to be obtained at the above office. WM. W. MCINTYRE, Pres. FRED. A. LANDCKE, IRVING B. CARY, FRANK A. KREHLA, Commissioner. JOHN J. VLACH, Sec.	
Protection from Irresponsible Slander.	
Representative men of the labor movement are more often ripped up the back to the queen's taste in public places by ignorant and malicious people.	
Members of unions, or the party, when having any doubt about statements made by these generous voluntary advisers, would confer a favor by having their organization place the accused on the carpet at times when their meetings are best attended.	
Fred Brockhausen.	
WISCONSIN	
Wisconsin Notes.	
Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick, one of the best of our national speakers, has been engaged for Wisconsin for four dates in November, comprising the 16th to the 19th, inclusive. Two or three of these dates will be given to Milwaukee and Racine. If any local on the route from Milwaukee to Minneapolis, whether comrade Kirkpatrick is then going, would like to engage his services for the 19th, now is the time to write the state secretary to that effect and make the engagement.	
We are receiving letters from all over the state, to the effect that the locals and branches are now getting in line for their winter's work, preparatory to the big presidential campaign next year. We trust all our comrades will realize the value of the work done, this year, in getting conditions ready for a vigorousous campaign.	
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STEWART RANGES



A thoroughly modern, popular-priced stove having an established reputation. While considerably changed in its outward appearance for this season, it retains the unsurpassed qualities for ECONOMICAL COOKING which have made it so justly popular. Fully covered by the Stewart guarantee of perfection. We also carry a complete line of HEATERS.

F. J. BENNING Dealer in General Hardware
701 Muskego Av. NEAR MITCHELL

AT THE THEATERS.

The Crystal theater knows how to turn a trick, too. While one of the big local theaters was announcing the appearance of a man who walked down stairs on his head, the Crystal secured the Nambajaps, one member of whom actually walks upstairs on his head. This wonderful achievement can be seen there the balance of this week.

DAVIDSON
"The Man of the Hour" will begin a week's engagement at the Davidson Sunday night. The play deals with modern city affairs, using to some extent a political environment and atmosphere. The plot concerns a young man in love with the daughter of a financial magnate. He has been offered a nomination as mayor by a political boss who wants a tractable tool. He accepts and is elected. During his term a bill passes granting vast privileges to the father of the girl he loves. The machine boss demands his signature, but he finally vetoes the bill, and risks the consequences. The company of sixteen people is headed by Orrin

Grand Opening
Frank Korsch's Place
561 Muskego Av.
COMBINED WITH
Saturday and Sunday

All Comrades Cordially Invited.
A FINE LUNCH WILL BE SERVED
GOOD MUSIC.

Bank's Books Examined

The State Banking Law requires the Board of Directors of every State Bank to appoint a Committee from its members or stockholders to examine the Bank at least once every six months, make a report to the Board and forward a duly certified copy to the Commissioner of Banking. Adhering strictly to the law, our Committee examined this Bank on August 30th, 1907, and herewith presents the following report:

This is to certify that we have examined the condition of the MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK OF MILWAUKEE, as required by law, and beg to report that the total of assets and liabilities as listed and proved by us corresponds with the totals shown on the books of the Bank at the close of business on August 29th, 1907; that we consider all items of assets of the value at which they are carried on the books of the Bank.

Respectfully submitted:

H. P. ANDRAE, Director,
FRED DOEPKE, Director,
R. H. HACKETT, Stockholder,
Examining Committee.

ACORN Stoves, Ranges and Heaters

WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF ACORN STOVES,
STEEL RANGES
AND HEATERS,
AND A FULL ASSORTMENT IS NOW ON OUR FLOORS READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION. WE INVITE YOU TO COME IN AND SEE THE MOST UP-TO-DATE LINE OF STOVES.

Rainbold Bros.
LISBON AVE.
and 23rd ST.

Everything in Hardware

gates for the season, although it will be open for several picnics which will be held there later in the fall. The feature of tomorrow's performances of the show will be a bucking horse contest in which all the local bad horses, which have been brought to the park in the hopes of winning the \$100 forfeit which Mr. Dickey offers for a horse, mule or steer that his cowboys cannot ride, will figure.

STAR THEATER

The Empire Burlesques, old Milwaukee favorites, will be the attraction at the new Star theater, Third and Wells, for the week, commencing Sunday afternoon. Roger Imhof, the star of the cast, is considered by many the best Irish comedian in burlesque. When the Irish societies of New York City began a crusade against certain portrayals of this character, Mr. Imhof was one of the few that met with no objection from them.

GAYETY.

The attraction at the Gayety, commencing matinee Sunday, is Harry Bryant's extravaganza, one of the old recognized burlesque attractions of this country. The cast contains about thirty pretty girls and some of the best comedians in burlesque. The Ohio is very strong, the eight Stella girls being the headliners. Elliot Blair and Elliot, America's foremost acrobatic act; and Charley Harris, the man who has made thousands laugh, are also on the bill.

CRYSTAL

At the Crystal next week the big hit of the bill will be the Seven Madcaps in their wonderful singing and acrobatic act. Mr. and Mrs. Cal. Stewart & Co., in the rural sketch "Uncle Josh on the Bowery," will also be one of the features. Other numbers are the Three Perry's, wire artists, Ethel Kirke the prima donna, the Crystalograph, Frank Williams in illustrated songs, and the like.

Have your stove repaired by Benning, 701 Muskego avenue.

Dr. Washington Replies.

Dear Sir.—The following has appeared in your paper on several occasions, which is false and detrimental to my professional business:

"Not Cured.—Plymouth, Wis. (formerly Barton, Wis.)—To the public.—In 1896 Dr. Washington of Milwaukee, who calls himself a specialist, advertised in the newspapers that he has cured me of a cancer. His statement is not true. I am not cured. He promised to cure me and took my money without that agreement, but he failed to do as agreed.—John Geis."

The above is not true. It is absolutely false. First—He (Geis) got a tintype taken especially for me to use in the papers in connection with the cure, and I have the picture now. Second—His testimonial was given to me and I have the authority to use it. Third—Note the time, way back in 1896—over eleven years—seven years beyond the limit (four year) for spithelioma to run its fatal course. Fourth—The cancer has been cured and his hip today shows it only a scar or small callous—not cancer. Fifth—Had it not been cured he would have been dead long ago. Sixth—He only paid me \$25, and seven years ago he wanted it back and had a lawyer write me a letter, and I bluntly refused, because I knew it was a blackmailing device and as stated. Eighth—I am informed Geis is worthless financially and hence I have been obliged to take his false and misleading statements. But I am now fully determined to follow this matter to the end. I ask you to insert this letter and also apologize to me for the repeated insertions of Geis' letter. F. S. Volk, clerk of the city, will back up the fact that Geis has been cured as he reported to me, that there was nothing wrong with it.—Respectfully,

N. Washington, A. M.

For a Universal Label.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor calls upon the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to arrange for a conference to advance the idea of a universal union label. In a circular just issued to labor bodies throughout the country it points out that large sums are required in order to independently advertise the different labels, that the wide variety of them produces confusion in the public mind and that there will be less chance for fraud if there is but one label. In the same circular the A. F. of L. is asked to bring about a conference of representatives of the state federations so that they can come to some common ground on the subject of labor legislation to be asked of state legislatures.

Says He Didn't.

Frank Riley, to whom reference was made last week asks the HERALD to state that he denies absolutely that he disturbed the people trying to listen to the speech of O'Neil at the Labor day picnic, or that he was guilty of using offensive language there. This brings the matter down to a question of veracity between him and those who made complaints.

Have your stove repaired by Benning, 701 Muskego avenue.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

A Capitalistic View!

Wisconsin Wants More Automobile Boulevards—To the Devil With the Working Class.

The editor of the Evening Wisconsin thinks the suggestion made to the Metropolitan park commission by Comrade Wissmann and published in these columns, issue of Aug. 30, an "iridescent dream," which suggests to practical minded people "the question of cost." "But out of whose pockets would the money come?" it asks, and "would the people who paid for the improvements gain substantial benefits for the outlay," etc. These are legitimate questions, and we understand that questions of the same sort were put before the public when the water works were established. The Wisconsin is not putting the matter on a very high plane when it takes this sordid point of view. In spite of penny-wise objections the water works system was started and today its benefits to the people are incalculable and the expense to individuals insignificant. A penny-wise consideration should not stop in now to thwart the parking project. The Wisconsin wants something practical. It suggests something that will benefit the rich class in our community, that is, the building of the lake drive and boulevards connecting the parks. This would be nice for automobiles and people rich enough to own them, but where would the poor man come in? Or, isn't it worth considering?

Really, the mission of the Metropolitan park commission ought to be to help Milwaukee to get its breath back. Parks are called the lungs of the city. But when statistics show that the third generation of city people are apt to be degenerates it is clear that the city hasn't had lungs enough to keep the atmosphere pure. And it is to the working class that this need is the greatest, not to local automobile tourists. We must get the city lungs to the people that most need them. If the commission is simply to plan ways where the rich can spin their toys, leaving the poor "look on" for their share of the fun, it might as well go out of business.

It is easy to detect contaminated water. It is not so easy to detect contaminated air. One is as vital to us as the other. But we have been heedless of the question of pure air until we are finally met with the results in devitalized humanity. If the idea of parks is simply something pretty to look at while one entertains guests to the city with an automobile spirit, then we might as well paint grass and flowers and trees on high board fences along our boulevards. But parks and parking is not for the eye alone, for it serves us in still more important ways. Men stilled and sickened by a baked brick city environment rush out into nature to recover, if they have the time and means. If not, they droop and die. The Metropolitan park commission must plan to bring the breath of the country into the city or it will fall short of its solemn and sacred duty. It must listen studiously to all plans presented by men who have made a study of atmosphere and plant life and then try to make the wisest decisions out of the facts and plans brought to its attention. If it gets a penny-wise and soiled, money-mad, unhumanitarian spirit it will be a tremendous failure. But even from the side of profits there is something to be said, and we will give it space later on.

A WINNER!—NOW READY!
"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5cts.; 25 for a dollar! This office.

For a Universal Label.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor calls upon the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to arrange for a conference to advance the idea of a universal union label. In a circular just issued to labor bodies throughout the country it points out that large sums are required in order to independently advertise the different labels, that the wide variety of them produces confusion in the public mind and that there will be less chance for fraud if there is but one label. In the same circular the A. F. of L. is asked to bring about a conference of representatives of the state federations so that they can come to some common ground on the subject of labor legislation to be asked of state legislatures.

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Have your stove repaired by Benning, 701 Muskego avenue.

Make your purchases at the stores of our advertisers and tell them why.

MILWAUKEE.

The Eleventh ward branch has decided to hold a sociable and lecture once each month.

Comrades, don't forget the dates for F. W. Weaver of Whitewater. He will lecture in Milwaukee at J. Eckelmann's hall, 3100 Lisbon avenue, Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, under the auspices of the Eleventh ward branch; also at Holt's hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue, Thursday evening, Oct. 24, under the auspices of the Twelfth ward branch, and at Siegfried's hall, corner Mitchell street and Muskego avenue, Friday evening, Oct. 25, under the auspices of the Eleventh ward branch. Admission to these lectures will be free. In addition to these lectures there will be one hundred illustrated pictures. Subject: "Child Labor." Don't forget the dates, comrades, and bring your friends and neighbors with you.

The county committee held a meeting at 344 Sixth street last Saturday night.

The branches are now at work selecting inspectors, clerks and ballot clerks for the polling booths in the various precincts.

The Workingmen's Sick and Benefit Society, No. 185, begs to announce that it has arranged for a grand entertainment and ball at the South Side Turner hall, Sunday, Oct. 20. A good program will be secured, and the arrangements committee is hard at work to make this a grand success.

The Town of Greenfield branch has made arrangements for a prize schafskopf tournament, to be held at H. Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10. Admission 50c, including refreshments.

How about a donation to the organization fund?

The members of the various branches are hereby requested to attend their branch meetings without fail hereafter, as matters of vital importance are coming up from time to time. The summer months have passed away, and therefore let us all get into the harness and start the ball rolling for new members, and also devising ways to carry on our next campaign.

Branch Meetings Next Week.

TUESDAY, 8 P. M.
Fourth, 190 Eighth street.

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.
Fourteenth, 762 Forest Home av.

Fifth, 382 Washington street.

Ninth, 469 Eleventh street.

Layton Park, 987 Twenty-eighth st.

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.
Second, 469 Eleventh street.

Twenty-second, 274 North avenue.

SATURDAY, 8 P. M.
Town of Milwaukee, corner Nash and Tentonia avenues.

SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.
Finnish section, 382 Washington st.

Grand Opening.

Grand Opening on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 21 and 22, at his new place, 561 Muskego avenue, corner Bow street. Fine lunch will be served all day and good music furnished. All are cordially invited.

"The New Emancipation" is making a great hit among our comrades. A large number of copies have already been purchased. No wonder. When wage slavery presses so heavily as it does today, the wage slave is naturally anxious to know just how the emancipation can come. Any practical program by which the course of development may be hastened toward the new system will, without fail, arouse the keenest interest. This is what you will find in "The New Emancipation," by Politicus. Its price is 5 cents per copy, or 25 copies for \$1.00. It can be had at this office.

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three souvenir Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the HERALD is run off at the rate of 2,400 an hour, and the third gives a view in the printing showing the new big job press. The three cards will be sent, post paid, to any address for 5 cents. Address this office.

Before going hunting at the lakes, get your ammunition at Benning's, 701 Muskego avenue.

Make Your Clothes

a part of yourself. Let your individuality shine through every thread. Your personal force is a distinctive quality that must make an impression. It is up to you to wear clothes that are made for you that bring out the best that is in you. Every garment that leaves this shop is made by union tailors. Our line of fall woolens is now ready. Come in and make your selection.

Walter P. Stroesser
Union Tailor
450 Eleventh Av., Cor. Scott St.

Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

Levy & Kahn G.
—DRY GOODS-CLOAKS-MILLINERY—
409-411 NATIONAL AVE.

Tailored Suits for Fall

Everything That Is New, Stylish and Moderate in Price

At \$12.50—We show a line of tailored suits of all-wool cheviots in black, colors and novelty mixtures—jackets cut in the semi or snug fitting models—skirts of the popular pleated variety—price.....\$12.50

At \$18.50—Our line of tailored suits is unexcelled in correctness of style and excellence of quality—materials are all-wool cheviots in black and colors, also novelty worsteds in subdued tones—other stores ask \$25.00—we offer them special at.....\$18.50

New Fall Skirts

Pretty styles these, in the pleated effects with bias folds—excellent quality chiffon panamas, serges and cheviots are the materials used—priced at

\$4.98, \$5.50, \$6.50

New Fall Waists

Come in and see them. New Waists, Silk Waists, Cotton, Flanquette, Etc. Close prices always.

GOT THEM GOING!

Manitowoc, Wis., Sept. 10.—"I don't care a damn for the commission."

Those were the words of Chief of Police August Drews, uttered in a conversation with the editor of this paper, in the presence of witnesses, at 12 o'clock this noon.

After he had indulged his fondness for profane language to his apparent satisfaction he was informed that his words would be embodied in a communication to the commission, whereupon he replied that he didn't give a d— for the commission, a feeling probably engendered by his past experiences with that body. Owing to that also it is probable that other methods will be employed in this instance.

Since Chief of Police Drews has seen fit to throw down the gauntlet to this paper we shall, of course, accept it and, for the protection of the public from a man such as he has proven himself to be, we shall endeavor to see that his future opportunities for such outbreaks in an official manner shall be as limited as possible.

Drews' conduct, covering profanity, a display of money, a threat to do violence and other features, constitutes what probably is the most vicious official breach of conduct ever witnessed in this city. It also is the most fofohardy thing any official ever did. There is this much to be said: Drews practically said that he has THE COMMISSION UNDER HIS THUMB. It remains for the commission to disprove that, and there is but one way in which that can be done.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

NOTICE!

The County Central Committee will hold its meetings hereafter at PASCHEN'S HALL, 325 Chestnut St. Next meeting will

Those Business Lectures!

Mr. Editor—You, perhaps, criticised Director Puehler in your last issue too severely. It may have been an honest intention on his part as far as his mental vision leads him to. We all, that understand the circumstances and conditions of our dollar country, "The dollar above man," instead of "man above dollar," readily understand the motives and objects of our antagonists. We ought to exercise some indulgence because Mr. Puehler is also a part and parcel of a class whose vision does not exceed the line of making money, a class that is always ready to talk about money, profit, dollar, business, sports, gambling, and the weather, but does hardly understand anything else. Their minds are not trained in any other way. The cultured and ideal leading and prominent businessman, in our country of unlimited possibilities, is as rare as owls during day-time, and the really educated multimillionaires have become already members of the Socialist party. Some years ago I tested the knowledge of one of our prominent druggists. What I wanted to buy of him I had put down in chemical formula. Not being able to decipher it he said: "I cannot read it, Mr. ———, I gave, at one time, a professor on the South side \$25.00 to give me lessons in chemistry, but he skipped with the money, and so I don't know anything about it." It was permanganate of potash, and he gave me for two more than laymen would have received for 50c. He was a prominent business man; and, if I am not much mistaken, a member of the M. & M. association. This is only one example of the many I could cite of the culture of our local money aristocracy, which is the main part of our national ruling money aristocracy, the most uncultured, immoral and corrupt in the world. At banquet tables they speak of "patriotism" to overflowing, without knowing its fundamental meaning because of utter lack of the language the word is derived from. They regard the "patria" as a milk cow that must be milked to their hearts' content, and "The public be damned."

I would suggest, however, to Mr. Puehler to insist on his resolution,

and that the following lectures be delivered by the respective "leading" business men to school children:

Beggs—"The development of a Scalp Butcher to a Human Butcher, 'The Monster Tax Dodger,' 'The Sneaky Heating Franchise and Franchise Grabbing.'

Pfister—"The Conduct of a Demo-Republican Boss Disclosed," "The Dealer in Garbage Money."

Bigelow—"The Bank Looter," "The Influence of the M(money) and M(onster) Tax Dodgers' Association Is, in my Opinion, so Great that the Warden of the Leavenworth Prison Would Surely Give Permission."

Pabst—"The Bribing of Mike Dunn."

Zochrlant—"The Incentive to the Free Use of City Water."

Ira B. Smith—"How to Become a Defaulter Under Capitalism."

William H. Graebner—"All Interest of the 'Best Man' in Politics."

Such lectures would surely elevate the moral tone of our school children; and, if the number of speakers be insufficient, I have more of the "leading" and "prominent" business men in, petto.

Our school children will then have received a pretty thorough education in practical politics, in social economy of the "people." If they long for more similar knowledge, Mr. Quarles, the attorney of all Parry organizations for "Law and Order" and a scholar of some Latin at least, will speak on "Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur." Finally, inasmuch as I know as a good Catholic that the church is always adapting itself to changed conditions in a gradual way, and that our priests, bishops and archbishops are already admitting that there are some good features in Socialism, the Most Rev. Archbishop Messmer, a man for right and justice, will not refuse, in the face of advancing Socialism on one side and crushing trusts and monopolies on the other, to deliver to young and old a lecture on "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis," alluding to, and emphasizing, the fact that the influence of our "leading" business men and "captains of industry" is fast disappearing, and that they are shown in their true light.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. Yours for the cause of moral and intellectual education

A Social Reformer.

of his ward made his "courage" leak?

Can it be that the alleged fact that "Gypsy" Ward handles the chief's race horses had anything to do with the chief's defense of Ward before the license committee?

Between the buzz wagons and "Citizen" Beggs' murder machines these days ought to be ones of harvest for the accident insurance solicitors.

The supervisors have had so much trouble in getting service from the district attorney's office that Supervisor Mies recently introduced a resolution requiring the district attorney to make affidavit each month that the work given his department by the county board has been attended to or have his salary held up. There is a provision of law that requires the circuit judges to make such affidavits before they can draw their pay, and while there may be some question as to the legality of the pending resolution, its introduction will call attention to a delinquency that it is claimed has caused the county board a good deal of annoyance and that has delayed county business, and may lead to the enactment of a law covering the matter.

Among the alleged delinquencies of the district attorney's office that have caused the supervisors annoyance may be mentioned the Neacy injunction case. Tom. Neacy served an injunction on the county board to prevent it from abandoning the old house of correction fire and loose trap and buying a farm and quarry north of the city on which to put petty "outlaws." The board ordered the district attorney to force Neacy to put up the customary bond in order that delay might be avoided, but it is said the district attorney failed to act and that by such failure the board has been tied up in the matter of the purchase. As Neacy belongs to the same political faction as the district attorney, the supervisors are passing all sorts of criticisms on the delay.

Another case of delay occurred in connection with the projected Grand avenue viaduct. The contractors are required to give tests of strength as to weight of the structure, but did not do so. The district attorney was asked to give an opinion as to whether the contractors could be compelled or not, and months have gone by and he has made no answer, it is said.

The Tenth ward had some pretty trying experiences with its aldermen in former years, but it made a brave effort for at least two years to shake off its bad luck. Now, however, it is disgraced again. Not only is one of its aldermen trying to make some personal graft out of his position, but he is also trying to turn back the wheels of progress so as to restore to use the discarded unsanitary wood pavements.

Of course, Gerhardt simply wants wooden pavement on his street instead of brick or any other staple material because the latter would be charged up against his property, while the wooden pavement is paid by his dear fellow citizens in the ward. But the graft in this affair is not the worst offence. The effort to lower the sanitary condition of the ward to endanger the lives of men, women and children is the more criminal part of it.

Continued complaints come to this office in regard to the fire department captains, some of them. It seems that there is a rule in the department that requires captains to familiarize themselves with the buildings in their district so that in case of fire they will be familiar with the premises. Taking advantage of this rule it is said that some captains absent themselves day after day, and are alleged to be out "inspecting." Under the cover of that word "inspecting" they are pretty much masters of their own time, and as these particular men are usually part of the administration machine they are free from exposure. Business men are said to have stated that their buildings and factories are scarcely ever visited by

these captains, although for the time taken away from duty the captains could almost visit each such place a couple of times a week. About the only inspecing is that done by the insurance patrol.

It is said that the explanation of the puzzle is not far to find. The captains are on a still hunt after another raise, and are putting in all the time they can in log-rolling. The minute they get to the engine house after breakfast they "duck" and are not seen for hours afterward. The captains got a raise three years ago of 25 per cent, while the men have only been raised 15 per cent and the lieutenants and assistant engineers only 8 per cent. As in every other case, it always seems easy to give the best paid fellows a raise, but for the rank and file the treasury is always poor.

So bad have the "ducking" propensities of some of the captains become that at the big Sixth street elevator fire last week almost every apparatus that responded to the first alarm was without its captain.

Deputy Comptroller Koehler gets a pretty large salary from the city, but like others of his class in public office wants all he can get. Now he wants the city to send him to the convention of comptrollers and accounting officials at Richmond, Va., and to pay his fare and expenses out of the treasury. The city has just paid the expenses of City Engineer Poetsch, another high salaried official, who attended the water works convention at Toronto. Ald. Henry Smith, who, being giddy likes to go to gab-fests, will be paid his expenses by the city while attending the convention of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities at La Crosse, whether he went of his own accord and without being asked to go by the city. Smith gets small pay for his work as alderman, but in the case of the others—and the many others besides who must go to conventions each year—and so on, down the list. A resolution presented to

the county board recently, by Supervisor Mies, requires the district attorney to file an affidavit every three months that the county board's business to him has been given prompt attention, and now the district attorney's office has replied that the board has no legal right to pass such a resolution, and that the business is being attended to as fast as the time could be found to do so. No wonder the militant capitalists claim that it costs more to conduct public business than private business. Public office is a public snap to the old party politician. He only pretends to give his time to his work.

To the capitalist party official public office is a public snap. No sooner is one of these worthies safe in his job than he uses it for all kinds of grafts on the side. The favorite graft is for an official, who can get notoriety enough to be in demand, to absent himself from his duties weeks at a time for the purpose of making addresses round the country at so much per address, the money, of course, going into his own pockets. Milwaukee's mayor neglects his office to speak at county fairs, the district attorney is at the same thing. When LaFollette was governor he was doing the same thing. Roosevelt spends most of his time on hunting or vacation trips, or in using government boats for private yachting voyages. When Rose was mayor he spent most of his time in another state. City Attorney Kelly has just returned from a leisurely trip for own entertainment in the east. Chief Clancy has had three vacations this year—and so on, down the list. A resolution presented to

OUR GREATEST SEPTEMBER SALE OF

CARPETS, RUGS, BEDS and BEDDING

We put this before you with emphasis, knowing well that the facts bear out our statement to the letter: NEVER BEFORE within our knowledge have goods of this class been sold for any less, and never has such a comprehensive stock of high-class Floor Coverings, Beds and Bedding been involved in a similar event. THE SAVINGS AVERAGE FROM A QUARTER TO A THIRD the prices that will prevail during the season.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

Seamless 22.50 Brussels Room Rugs, new fall patterns, priced on Monday.....	18.50
Brussels Room Rugs 8-3x10-6, floral, oriental, and Persian patterns, all new.....	11.50
Extra Heavy Body Brussels Room Rugs, 8-3x10, this season's choicest patterns.....	22.50
Another shipment of Seamless 6x9-ft. Brussels Bedroom Rugs, Monday.....	7.98
The high-grade oxidized Body Brussels Room Rugs in rich effects, Monday.....	25.00
Sultana Brussels Stair Carpet, suitable for hall runners, soc quality.....	39c
BISSEL'S, CARPET SWEEPERS 1.75	
Brussels Carpet, new Persian patterns, yard.....	69c
The best quality Half-Wool Ingrain Carpet at Red and tan striped Hemp Stair Carpet, yard.....	39c
Floor Oil Cloth, from 1 to 2 yds. wide, the 40c quality, in new patterns, square yard.....	25c

20

Stamps Free

with a purchase of 2.00 or over—in addition to the regular amount of stamps—if you present this coupon at our stamp desk.

Monday, Sep. 16

Either "Sperry" Gold Merchandise Stamps or "S. & H." Green Premium Stamps.

S. D.

Enamelled Iron Beds, white, green and blue, with polished brass trimmings.....	2.50
Extra Strong Enamelled Iron Beds, with 1 1/4-in. posts and 3 1/2-in. brass top rods.....	4.50
Double Woven Wire Bed Springs, strong maple wood frame, full sizes, Monday.....	1.48
Extra Large 11-4 size Flocked Heavy Cotton Bed Blankets with colored borders, pair.....	85c
New \$8.50 White Wool Mixed Bed Blankets, pair.....	2.98
Twisted 12-4 Bed Blankets, gray, tan and white, heavy fleeced, per pair.....	1.50
Fine New Silksilk Covered Comforters, filled with good fluffy white cotton.....	1.98

The Open Exhibit of Autumn Millinery—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sep. 19, 20, 21

An extensive showing of copies and adaptations of French Millinery, trimmed in our own workrooms, marked at extremely reasonable prices

BASEMENT

Guaranteed 95c Curtain Streicher.....	58c
Strongly braced 7-ft. Step Ladders.....	45c
Brooms	
House Brooms, best corn, 4-sewed.....	15c
Roughed \$3.25 Washing Machines.....	2.69
Clothes Pins, first quality, 100 for.....	5c
New 5.50 Rotary Wash Machines.....	4.75
Peerless Wood Frame Wash Wringers, 10-in. trolleys.....	1.59
Cloth Covered 25c Sleeve Boards.....	15c

Fall Coats, Suits, Dress Skirts, Etc.

Garments that embody all those countless little subtle touches which contribute to the sum total of the permanent elegance and graceful style effect which mark the creations of the most renowned ladies' tailors.

Women's New Long Coats, black, full back, with braid and buttons, lined with stitched gray.....	15.00
Women's Short Military Coats, black, brown, blue and red, lined with Skinner's gray satin.....	16.50
Women's Suits, striped and small plaids, long tight-fitting coat fitted with Skinner's satin skirt with side plait.....	22.50
Women's Black and Blue Suits, Prince Chap style coats with rolling collar, lined with Skinner's gray satin, skirt with inverted plait.....	15.00
Women's Long Coats, black, full back, Gibson effect shoulders, fancy velvet collar, braid trimming.....	12.00
Women's Tight-Fitting Short Black Coats, back trimmed with straps, full sleeves.....	8.98



BASEMENT

95c Cable Wash Tubs.....	75c
Imported Salt Boxes.....	10c
Slaw Cutters with one knife.....	10c
One Sad Iron Handles.....	6c
11-in. Wood Chopping Bowls at.....	5c
Large 3-knife size Kraut Cutters.....	98c
15-in. Wood Coat Hangers, 3 for.....	5c
25c Coffee Mills, with dovetailed box, hold 1 lb. coffee.....	15c
Large 5c size Willow Clothes Baskets for.....	45c
14-in. Wood Spoons 25c	

Dress Goods

Assorted New 59c and 65c Values Priced on Monday

48c

Plain Colored Dress Goods—Storm Serges, Panamas, French Serges, Henriettes, etc.—widths from 36 to 42 inches, new shades, either kind.....	48c
Popular Black Goods—Panamas, Brilliantines, Serges, Batiste, etc.—the best weaves for fall wear.....	48c
New Bright Colored Plaid Dress Goods, in pretty Tartan effects, splendid quality for children's dresses.....	48c

Also Rare Values in Art Goods—Knitting Yarns—Gloves—Hosiery—Women's and Children's Shoes—Underwear—Linens—Ribbons—Jewelry—Underskirts—Muslin Underwear—Corsets, Etc.—See Window Display.

THE RELIABLE